Crime Victims Needs Assessment

Prepared for

The Wisconsin Department of Justice
Office of Crime Victim Services

and

Citizens of Judicial District 8

by:

Jennifer Obinna, Ph.D.
Susan Ramspacher
Julie Atella

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Introduction

In 2005 the Wisconsin Department of Justice, Office of Crime Victim Services began a journey to develop a Crime Victim Needs Assessment process to document all crime-related services across the State of Wisconsin and to understand the needs of counties and tribal communities. The goal is to document crime victims' unmet needs and communities' priorities related to crime victim services. As such, this project:
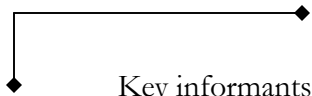
✓ Gathers comprehensive/consistent information from Wisconsin counties and tribes
✓ Assists communities to collaboratively set priorities
✓ Disseminates results in user-friendly format
✓ Reflects viewpoints of crime victims

In 2006 World Bridge Research began assisting the Department of Justice with this Crime Victim Needs Assessment effort using an approach called Participatory Action Research (PAR). PAR was developed in contrast to conventional research approaches. PAR is characterized by having three primary components: 1) an iterative process for conducting research that includes reflection and action; 2) having community members and stakeholders involved with the research process; and 3) using findings to promote positive community change. These three approaches are interwoven throughout the project design and provide for a richer and more culturally sensitive assessment than a researcher directed traditional approach. Essentially PAR is research which involves all relevant parties in actively examining together current action (which they experience as problematic) in order to change and improve it.

Essentially Participatory Action Research (PAR) is research which involves all relevant parties in actively examining together current action (which they experience as problematic) in order to change and improve it.

To document all crime-related services and unmet needs across Wisconsin, the Needs Assessment project began by interviewing key informants [victim/witness specialists or coordinators, law enforcement agencies (county and municipal), community service providers and representatives from local departments of human services] in each county and tribal community. Appointments were made with individuals and groups to ask them questions about:

✓ Community composition
✓ Services available to victims of crime
✓ Community assets
✓ Unmet needs of crime victims
✓ The underserved
✓ Crime trends
✓ Victim rights
✓ Innovative programs

Key informants were also asked to fill out a questionnaire about unmet needs at the end of the interview. The survey and interview questions shared some similar topics with the interviews providing an opportunity for the research team to learn the insights and reasons behind interviewees' perspectives. A second round of key informant interviews were held with named victim service agencies and other agencies or groups providing victim services programming that were deemed innovative and not known by victim service grant makers.

To build upon the iterative process for assessment and action, findings from the key informant interviews and surveys were presented at the District 8 Priority Setting meeting on November 13, 2007. The meeting featured two parts – reflection and discussion about the findings from the interviews and surveys followed by a consensus building method using group participation technologies to identify recommendations for funding priorities for crime victim services needs and gaps.

The three initial steps – interviews and surveys, district meeting and on-line survey – are summarized in this report.

In a final step for the district, the emerging recommendations were incorporated into an internet based survey tool which sought to prioritize the recommendations. Interviewed key informants, participants of the district meeting and all other known service providers in the district were asked to complete the survey.

The three initial steps – interviews and surveys, district meeting and on-line survey – are summarized in this report.

These key informant interviews and surveys are to be rounded out with interviews and focus groups with victims/survivors of crime, members of underserved communities and representatives of statewide organizations. Also, an advisory group of victims, former victims and survivors from across the state oversees various aspects of the Needs Assessment's implementation.

Summary

Judicial District 8 is made of the following seven Wisconsin counties: Brown, Door, Kewaunee, Marinette, Oconto, Outagamie and Waupaca . Every county in the district was represented in the needs assessment process with 27 individuals interviewed, 27 surveyed, 16 participating at the district meeting and 10 responding to the follow-up on-line survey.

The following summaries were created from the key informant interviews and surveys collected in Judicial District 8.

Crime trends:
✓ Crimes relating to drugs
✓ Identity theft and financial fraud

Assets - commonly referred to services:

✓ Sexual assault programs
✓ Crime victim compensation
✓ Churches
✓ Aging resource centers
✓ Homeless programs
✓ Poverty programs
✓ Youth programs
✓ Domestic violence shelters
✓ Legal aid
✓ Restorative justice programs
✓ Human services
✓ Mental health services
✓ Free clinics

Underserved crime victims:
✓ Rural victims of crime
✓ Children and the elderly
✓ Immigrant communities

Surveys identified:
✓ Elderly victims of crime
✓ Victims with mental health needs
✓ Rural victims of crime
✓ Victims with developmental disabilities

Existing innovative services:
✓ Victim Crisis Response (VCR) program

Programs on key informants' "wishlist" include:

- ✓ Legal advocacy
- ✓ Different approaches to handling domestic violence
- ✓ Child advocacy resource center for health care services
- ✓ Day care support for victims who have to testify in court
- ✓ Homicide support group to help survivors
- ✓ Outreach to victims that lets them know what is available to them
- ✓ Shelter in county
- ✓ More mental health services for those who slip through the cracks
- ✓ Restitution reform
- ✓ Training and education for court personnel on domestic violence
- ✓ Parenting classes
- ✓ Prevention programming
- ✓ Mentor programs for youth
- ✓ Elder services
- ✓ More sexual assault services
- ✓ Programs for victims of general crime
- ✓ One stop shop for juvenile services
- ✓ Expand restorative justice programs
- ✓ Legal aid and access to legal services

At the district meeting, participants reflected on the above findings and used a consensus process to answer the question "What are our recommendations for 2008 funding priorities for victim services?" In a follow-up on-line survey District 8 residents were asked to prioritize the recommendations. The ranked recommendations were:

1. Adequate financial assistance for victims: a) immediate and b) on-going

2. Continuum of victim advocacy and support

3. Access to transportation for victims

4. Funding for victim rights and legal advocacy representation

5. Challenging social norms and changing systems through education

6. Availability and access to mental health and AODA treatment

A complete depiction of the ideas and victim needs that make up each funding recommendation can be found on page 18.

Findings from Key Informant Interviews

Key informants from Judicial District 8 representing victim/witness specialists or coordinators, sheriff's offices, community service providers and departments of human services were interviewed in October 2007. A total of 27 individuals were interviewed (16 women and 11 men) in seven interview settings. The following summarizes the themes that emerged from these interviews.

Crime Trends

Some of the emerging crime trends that were discussed by key informants include an increase in drug-related crimes and identity theft and fraud crimes.

Drugs: Many informants believe that there are serious drug issues in Judicial District 8. It is suggested that "crack, coke, and 'meth' " are the drugs of choice. However, there is an increasing concern about prescription drug abuse. One informant states, "Prescription drug abuse is out of control." Several individuals discussed OxyContin and other prescription drugs linked to increased burglaries and "drug driven robberies". It was also noted that alcohol abuse is a concern. In some communities there is a perception that alcohol related fatalities like drunk driving are increasing. One informant states, "Drugs are at the core of many crimes." Another informant states, "All drugs are linked to increase in crime."

Identity Theft and Financial Fraud: Identity theft and other kinds of financial fraud are said to be emerging crime trends in the district. There is a perception that there is a great deal of financial fraud and identity theft among the elderly. Fraud committed by relatives or caregivers seems to be on the rise. One informant states,

Identity theft and other kinds of financial fraud are said to be emerging crime trends in the district. There is a perception that there is a great deal of financial fraud and identity theft among the elderly.

> "There is a huge increase in financial abuse of elders. [There are] many referrals for this. Many times the criminal is a family member, so prosecution is often difficult. [We] need better ways to monitor caregivers. It is hard to substantiate abuse and neglect."

Underserved Populations

In key informant interviews those viewed as underserved include rural victims of crime, children and the elderly, and immigrant communities.

Rural Victims of Crime: Many perceive the most underserved population are those who live in rural, isolated areas. One informant states, "Most services [are] available in [the] county seat area only." The biggest barrier here is identified as transportation.

<u>Children and the Elderly:</u> Children and the elderly were also identified as underserved by many key informants. For children there is a perception that the issues related to abuse and families is complex and there are not enough of the right services available to assist with these needs. For elders it is thought many do not realize what services are available to them and how the process works. One informant states, "Retirees do not know about all of the services, especially those who move into the area." There is also a cultural tendency for the older generation to want to take care of themselves rather than ask the government for assistance with family matters. Crime underreporting by elderly victims is a concern.

<u>Immigrant Communities:</u> Some key informants talked about Latino, Spanish speaking citizens and Polish immigrants as being underserved due to inability to find interpreters. One informant states, "[Polish speaking elders] are helped through interpreters, who are usually family members."

Innovative Services and "Wishlist"

When asked what kinds of services victims are commonly referred to for assistance and support, many key informants indicated: sexual assault programs, crime victim compensation, churches, aging resource centers, homeless programs, poverty programs, youth programs, domestic violence shelters, legal aid, restorative justice programs, human services, mental health services and free clinics. Key informants think of these services as important, but not out of the ordinary or innovative. Some communities did identify a program perceived to be unique or innovative:

> Victim Crisis Response (VCR) program is staffed by a coordinator and volunteers who are called to crime scenes by law enforcement to provide emotional and tangible support to family members and other victims of crime.

Key informants also identified programs and services they wish they had available in their local communities. In some cases these services were once available, but are no longer due to local funding reductions:

- ✓ Legal advocacy
- ✓ Different approaches to handling domestic violence
- ✓ Child advocacy resource center for health care services
- ✓ Day care support for victims who have to testify in court
- ✓ Homicide support group to help survivors
- ✓ Outreach to victims that lets them know what is available to them
- ✓ Shelter in county
- ✓ More mental health services for those who slip through the cracks
- ✓ Restitution reform
- ✓ Training and education for court personnel on domestic violence
- ✓ Parenting classes
- ✓ Prevention programming
- ✓ Mentor programs for youth

- ✓ Elder services
- ✓ More sexual assault services
- ✓ Programs for victims of general crime
- ✓ One stop shop for juvenile services
- ✓ Expand restorative justice programs
- ✓ Legal aid and access to legal services

Assets key informants wish were available include:

- ✓ Bus service throughout the county
- ✓ Affordable housing

Barriers to Services

By far the biggest barrier to service that was identified by most key informants is the *lack of transportation* available to many crime victims. It is suggested that services are mostly located in the county seat. In some cases it is almost 90 miles from the farthest part of the county to the county seat. In very rural areas the distance is prohibitive.

Another barrier identified is that victims from other counties come for help. This help seeking detracts from the efforts of helping their own county residents. In some cases resources have "tightened" not allowing for additional services to be available to those from outside the county; however in some counties it is still a concern.

Victim Rights Difficult to Enforce

Most informants discussed the victim rights notification process used in their community and suggested that the notification to victims of their rights is done well. However, when asked about which rights were difficult to enforce it was suggested that restitution reform is needed to ensure victims get paid in full and in a timely manner and it is difficult to inform victims of changes in hearing dates. It was noted that there are problems getting witnesses/victims to show up to trial because the compensation rate of $16.00/day for their time is very low and the fact that there are delays in court dates. Also, having the waiting area separate from the court area in some counties would help victims to speak up more in court.

Findings from Unmet Needs Survey Results

Twenty-seven individuals representing law enforcement, victim/witness programs, human services and community-based victim service programs completed the Unmet Needs Survey in the seven counties that comprise Judicial District 8.

Who are Underserved?

Who are underserved?	N = 27	%
Elderly victims	18	62%
Victims with mental health issues	18	62%
Rural victims	17	59%
Victims with developmental disabilities	17	59%

When given a list of potentially underserved populations, District 8 interviewees strongly identified the list above. This list supplements the findings from the interviews and points out a few community groups that did not come readily to people's minds during the interview discussions.

Community Coordination and Unmet Needs

When asked, "On a scale of 1 to 4 with 1 and 2 being 'Not At All' and 3 and 4 being 'Very Much', please rate the extent to which you believe that the current service system…" the following represent the majority "**Very Much"** response. Respondents could also answer "Don't Know" or "Not Applicable".

The current service system…	"Very Much" Response	N = 27	%
Provides services that are individualized.	Very Much	20	69%
Is characterized by efficient and accurate communication.	Very Much	19	66%
Provides services that are accessible.	Very Much	18	62%
Creates opportunities for joint planning across different types of agencies (e.g., legal, mental health, physical health, public safety, domestic violence, child welfare).	Very Much	18	62%

The current service system...	"Very Much" Response	N = 27	%
Is integrated, that is, agencies are by various means linked together to allow services to be provided in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.	Very Much	18	62%
Provides services that are gender specific.	Very Much	17	59%
Fosters a "big picture" understanding of the service system and the roles/responsibilities of the agencies that constitute that system.	Very Much	17	59%
Shares information about what services agencies currently deliver or are planning to deliver.	Very Much	17	59%
Allows differing points of view to exist among organizations.	Very Much	17	59%
Can be accessed at different stages of victim recovery process.	Very Much	17	59%
Ensures that agencies have timely access to client records in ways that do not violate client confidentiality and/or rights.	Very Much	16	55%
Prevents crime victims from getting lost in the complex system.	Very Much	16	55%
Develops clear community-wide goals and plans.	Very Much	15	52%
Addresses the issues of trauma.	Very Much	13	45%

When asked, "On a scale of 1 to 4 with 1 and 2 being 'Not At All' and 3 and 4 being 'Very Much', please rate the extent to which you believe that the current service system…" the following represent the majority "**Not at All"** response. Respondents could also answer "Don't Know or "Not Applicable".

The current service system...	"Not at All" Response	N = 27	%
Provides services that incorporate non-traditional approaches.	Not at All	14	48%
Provides services that are culturally appropriate.	Not at All	14	48%
Involves crime victims in improving and/or changing services.	Not at All	14	48%

Community Assets

When asked, "On a scale of 1 to 4 with 1 and 2 being 'Not At All' and 3 and 4 being 'Very Much', please rate the availability of these community assets," the following represent the majority "**Very Much"** response. Respondents could also answer "Don't Know" or "Not Applicable".

Services and Supports	"Very Much" Response	N = 27	%
Senior Center/Programs	Very Much	21	72%
Early Childhood Programs Like Headstart	Very Much	21	72%
Food Assistance	Very Much	20	69%
Recreation/Sports	Very Much	20	69%
Information And Referral Hotline	Very Much	19	66%
Support Groups	Very Much	18	62%
Services For Persons With Disabilities	Very Much	17	59%
Health Education	Very Much	17	59%
Supervised Visitation /Exchange Center (s)	Very Much	16	55%
Family Support Center/Services	Very Much	15	52%
Violence Prevention	Very Much	15	52%
Mental Health Services	Very Much	14	48%
After-School Programs	Very Much	14	48%
Substance Abuse Assessment, Prevention and Treatment	Very Much	14	48%

When asked, "On a scale of 1 to 4 with 1 and 2 being 'Not At All' and 3 and 4 being 'Very Much'", please rate the availability of these community," the following represent the majority "**Not at All"** response. Respondents could also answer "Don't Know" or "Not Applicable".

Services and Supports	"Not at All" Response	N = 27	%
Transportation Assistance	Not at all	20	69%
Mentoring	Not at all	15	52%
Housing Assistance	Not at all	13	44%
Job Training/Job Treatment	Not at all	12	41%
Community Service Learning	Not at all	10	34%

District Meeting Findings and Prioritization Survey

Sixteen people from all seven counties in Judicial District 8 attended the Crime Victim Needs Assessment Priority Setting Meeting in Green Bay, Wisconsin on November 13, 2007. The group included four victim/witness coordinators, five domestic violence/sexual assault community organization staff, four department of human services staff members, and one community program staff member. Two representatives from the Wisconsin Department of Justice, Office of Crime Victim Services were also present.

An overview of the Office of Crime Victim Services Needs Assessment project was presented including the findings from interviews and surveys conducted throughout the district during October, 2007.

For the meeting, the findings discussed previously in this report were grouped to create a cohesive, flowing story of the interview and survey progress. The sections included: Crime Trends, Assets and Innovative Services, Underserved Populations, Barriers to Service, "Wishlist" of Services and Referrals, and Crime Victim Rights.

Some of the participants observed that various ideas and information generated in the interviews does not apply from county to county within the district. Each county has different communities, is really varied, and has different needs. In many districts the counties are quite large and spread out with rural populations. Others have greater population density crammed into small counties. These differences create very diverse needs. The group wondered how the needs will come together in the end for the whole state.

Crime Trends

As the group reflected on the crime trends, they agreed that elder abuse and fraud were clearly trends. Some wanted to add people with disabilities and other vulnerable adults as victims in this area. People with developmental disabilities are sometimes the victims of crimes but they can get taken advantage of and are pushed into perpetrating crimes as well.

Another participant indicated that drug use is severely affecting children as their parents become addicted and commit crimes. Alcohol is missing as an underlying cause or part of many, if not all, crimes.

Gambling is also a prominent issue causing many crimes such as check fraud.

Domestic violence victims are affected because their abusers are also committing other crimes and the victims lives are affected – bad credit, cannot get housing, etc.

Assets and Innovative or New Services

Of the assets listed some mentioned that recreation and sports does not occur outside of school. Supervised visitation and exchange is lacking and is a huge problem. Prevention related to substance abuse is missing and many AODA treatment and assessment programs have waiting lists. This is also true for mental health services. Prevention is being done in the schools by intervention people and no one specific in the county is designated to do prevention so it is sporadic.

Victims Crisis Response (VCR) program in Outagamie County was described as an innovative program. The VCR program has one staff member and volunteers who go to the crime scene when law enforcement calls them for assistance. The program provides emotional and tangible support to family members and other victims in the crime. The coordinator is paid and volunteers provide the service as a pair. The program currently serves six different police jurisdictions and gets called to many different types of crime scenes; law enforcement decides when to call them.

Other innovative programs include specific staff hired by agencies to serve each underserved population. This capacity gradually grew over seven years. Programming provides services for Latino; Hmong; Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Transgender communities; elders; etc. Culturally specific services are provided by people from within each community. Brown County sexual assault response team will be started in 2008. Victim/offender conferencing is identified as a valuable service in Outagamie County.

Underserved Populations and Barriers to Service:

It was recognized that when communities have a high concentration of an ethnic group they have services but in rural communities a more sparse population might not be well served.

The group was surprised that the list generated by the interviews and surveys was so short. The list included immigrant communities (Latino and Eastern Europeans) but a participant suggested including all ethnic populations. It was recognized that when communities have a high concentration of an ethnic group they have services but in rural communities a more sparse population might not be well served. Non-English speaking victims really struggle because there is a lot of bureaucracy to go through to get a translator or interpreter.

In addition to public transportation, another barrier exists for victims without telephones, cell phones or personal reliable transportation. There is also a lack of second shift opportunities for services for when victims work all day and cannot get help; no daycare exists for second or third shift work. Urban bus transportation is only running during the day and not to all areas of the community. Many communities do not have taxi or bus services at all.

Referrals and Wishlist:

Other services that are desired for the wishlist are alcohol abuse treatment services – waiting lists are too long and the services are needed in the jails. Also, lots of worthless check fraud occurs and a need to provide better services to prevent this crime is noted.

When asked what one service would alleviate all other issues the groups responded with financial assistance for crime victims. Crime Victims Compensation (CVC) helps but people cannot wait that long. Some victims do not have a choice and need to replace their stolen or broken items such as broken car windows but CVC cannot always help. Restitution reform is needed as well as reform of mileage reimbursement and testifying rates because they are not helpful enough in compensating victims. Many victims need financial assistance when trying to escape domestic violence situations and cannot pay housing costs, utilities, etc. A participant would like to provide transitional housing that includes programming to help victims get beyond the crisis. Alternatives to Violence programs for batterers of domestic violence are also identified as critical.

> *Restitution reform is needed as well as reform of mileage reimbursement and testifying rates because they are not helpful enough in compensating victims.*

Crime Victims' Rights

Many communities face the issue of a public that is not aware of what victims' rights are and how the court system works. Lots of misinformation (called the "CSI effect") about how the system works and what a victim can or cannot do, like in the case of "pressing charges".

The group discussed the lack of representation for the victim at revocation hearings called by probation and parole. Some victim/witness coordinators discussed that they can be present if victims request and they can help with moving the hearing out of the jail.

For sexual assault and domestic violence, many victims do not ever get referred for services because law enforcement and others who are these victims' point of entry into the system do not recognize the assault as a crime; they do not believe the victim and do not refer for services. Officers are making biased judgments about what happened. Some communities have training for law enforcement but need more. Often the same is true for victims with disabilities or elder persons – they might be believed but do not get into court because they are considered unreliable or not credible.

For the second part of the meeting, participants incorporated the interview findings and their reflections into a consensus process to answer the question "What are our recommendations for 2008 funding priorities for victim services?" The recommendations list appears on the next page with more details available in Appendix A on page 18.

In a final step to understand the victim services needs in District 8, the recommendations that emerged at the district meeting were incorporated into an internet based survey tool which sought to prioritize the recommendations. Interviewed key informants, participants from the district meeting and all other known service providers in the district were asked to complete the survey. Ten individuals representing all seven counties voted to prioritize the needs.

The ranked recommendations were:

1. Adequate financial assistance for victims: a) immediate and b) on-going

2. Continuum of victim advocacy and support

3. Access to transportation for victims

4. Funding for victim rights and legal advocacy representation

5. Challenging social norms and changing systems through education

6. Availability and access to mental health and AODA treatment

A complete depiction of the ideas and victim needs that make up each funding recommendation can be found on page 18.

Implications

For District 8 citizens prioritizing funding to go directly to victims of crime emerged as the highest priority in the form of **Adequate financial assistance for victims both for immediate needs and on-going support**. This recommendation captured the need for financial support reform within the system in the form of crime victim compensation and restitution. In addition, the recommendation identified the call for direct financial aid to victims for immediate unmet needs such as housing assistance, utilities, help with broken or stolen property and simply basic daily needs. Adequate financial assistance was directly linked to victims ability and willingness to participate in the justice process as is evidenced by wishlist ideas such as daycare support for court appearance and a reform of the rate for testifying in court. Many participants at the district meeting suggested that support of this recommendation could be core to alleviating many other issues within the system and for victims.

From this recommendation that focused on direct, tangible support for victims, the recommendation of creating a **Continuum of victim advocacy and support** turned the funding efforts toward expanding, improving and creating new services that would assist victims from immediate crime response through ongoing support, advocacy and healing services. This recommendation recognized the many needs that were raised in the interviews and surveys such as housing, transportation, and basic needs in addition to services like advocacy, general services for elders, sexual assault and domestic violence victims, and children, and a call for more intervention and treatment services. Many of the populations identified as underserved would be addressed through this recommendation: children, the elderly, people with developmental disabilities and rural victims. Through providing services in one location or increasing the communication between service providers this recommendation seeks to streamline the process that victims need to go through to access and utilize ongoing, reliable services. The district might look to some of the assets it identified as available in their communities to support this recommendation such as senior centers/programs, family support centers/services, services for persons with developmental disabilities and support groups.

This district placed much emphasis on solving the barrier of lack of public and private transportation by ranking **Access to transportation for victims** as third. Throughout the interview, survey and meeting process, participants sought to explain and seek resolution for the isolation and unmet needs created by limited transportation for victims of crime. Underserved rural victims of crime would be greatly aided by this recommendation but even the urban centers noted the limitation of public transportation and the lack of private alternatives. Reliable transportation was repeatedly discussed as the greatest barrier to systems helping victims meet their needs.

The call for system reform for financial assistance can also be linked to another recommendation, **Funding for victim rights and legal advocacy representation.** Both

recommendations strongly emphasize a call for funding geared toward change within the justice system response to crime. In this recommendation rather than direct aid to victims, the financial support comes in the form of increased funding for prosecutors, victim/witness programs and legal aid and advocacy programs for victims.

Victims with mental health needs were identified as underserved by survey participants and an increase to accessibility for mental health services was noted as a need in the district throughout the Needs Assessment process. The call for change in this arena inspired the district meeting participants to create a recommendation of **Availability and access to mental health and AODA treatment**. Many participants noted the growing waiting lists at existing mental health and AODA service providers. The need for extended hours and services for the under- and un-insured were specifically noted. This recommendation however was ranked sixth in the survey.

Appendix A

Adequate Financial Assistance for Victims: a) Immediate b) On-going	Continuum of Victim Advocacy and Support	Access to Transportation for Victims	Funding for Victim Rights and Legal Advocacy Representation	Challenging Social Norms and Changing Systems through Education	Availability and Access to Mental Health and AODA Treatment
✓ Funding for unmet immediate victim needs ✓ Immediate financial crime victim compensation ✓ Increase in travel and subpoena fees ✓ Immediate funding for restitution (less paperwork/barriers) ✓ Immediate funding assistance for crime victims ✓ Funds for victims' immediate expenses ✓ Increased restorative justice (victim/offender conference) ✓ Restitution reformation and accountability ✓ Restitution for victims ✓ Additional funding for parole and probation ✓ Physical health	✓ DV funding for victims to prevent re-abuse (rent, career, training, etc.) ✓ Transitional housing with supportive services ✓ Support ($ and other) to victims with related needs (housing, etc.) ✓ More options for "poverty level" children (transportation, recreation, foster care $, intervention) ✓ Expand services and funding for rural programs ✓ Protection of vulnerable adults ✓ Sexual assault advocacy programs in every county ✓ Support person/advocate from start to finish ✓ One stop place for victim services ✓ Funding for SART and CAC ✓ Increased communication and coordination between agencies ✓ Consensus building and systems beyond training ✓ Response teams for all crimes (SA/DV/General Crime) ✓ Continued adequate funding of existing programs	✓ Transportation to services ✓ Transportation for victims ✓	✓ Additional prosecutors in DA's offices ✓ Fund more prosecutors ✓ Full funding for victim/witness programs and full salary assistance ✓ Increase funding for victim/witness programs ✓ Legal aid and representative of victims ✓ Legal advocacy programs for crime victims ✓ Victims access to affordable legal representation ✓ Physical health ✓ Immediate financial crime victim compensation ✓ Court interpreters for victims for both criminal and civil ✓ Additional funding for parole and probation	✓ Training for professionals who work with victims ✓ Education on the investigation and prosecution of crimes ✓ Mandatory law enforcement training (DV/SA) ✓ Mandatory reformation of G.A.L. systems in family court ✓ DPI mandated prevention education "healthy life styles" ✓ Alternatives to violence prevention programs ✓ Prevention programs ✓ DV Training for youth in school setting ✓ Education for public about criminal justice system ✓ Increased restorative justice victim offender conferencing	✓ Mental health services for underinsured and non-insured ✓ AODA prevention, assessment and treatment programs ✓ Mental health outreach services ✓ Counseling availability extended hours and funding